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April 18, 1902

Gibara.—Reports as above for the weeks ended March 15, March 22, and March 29, 1902.

Baracoa.—Reports for the weeks ended March 15 and March 22, 1902.

Respectfully, OWEN W. STONE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ENGLAND.

Report from London.

LONDON, ENGLAND, March 25, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended March 22, 1902:

There were 7 bills of health issued from this consulate for vessels leaving for ports in the United States, and the crews of all these vessels were vaccinated. Two of the vessels had their crews vaccinated by the ship's surgeon; in all the others the work was done by an officer of the Service. In all a total of 139 persons were vaccinated. There has been very little opposition to the vaccination on the part of the crew, it being understood before signing articles that they are to submit to the operation. The work involves a large amount of time, inasmuch as the crews are usually completed at Gravesend, and it is therefore necessary for the officer to accompany the vessel as far as that.

The smallpox situation remains about as before, but the number of cases in hospital remains about the same, owing to discharges and deaths. For the week ended March 15 there were 100 deaths from this disease in the whole of England, and of these 81 belonged to London and 18 to the borough of Stepney, being more than twice as great a number as belonged to any other borough in the city. As I have before said, Stepney is a section of the city most frequented by seafaring men. I think that the disease is spreading slowly to many of the towns of England.

During the same week there were 7 deaths from smallpox in Glasgow. During the week ended March 9 there were 12 cases of plague, with 4 deaths, in Egypt. In Mauritius, for the week ended March 6, there were 19 cases and 5 deaths, and for the week ended March 13 there were 10 cases and 7 deaths.

Respectfully, A. R. THOMAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, March 29, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the latest information obtained from the imperial health office (Kaiserliches-Gesundheitsamt) regarding plague and cholera:

Plague.

EGYPT.—Between March 7 and March 14 there were registered 9 cases of plague (and 5 deaths), namely, 4 (2) in Decheneh-near-Keneh, 3 (2) in Kom-el-Nour, 1 (1) in Tantah, and 1 in Abussir.

BRITISH EAST INDIA.—Between February 15 and February 21 there were recorded in the Bombay Presidency 7,512 plague cases and 5,366 deaths—that is to say, 1,631 more cases and 960 more deaths than were registered during the foregoing week. In the city of Bombay, during the week ended February 25, there occurred 959 new plague cases and 701 deaths; also 256 deaths from a disease suspected to be plague.

In Porbandar, a port of the Bombay Presidency, there occurred on February 17, 2 plague cases and 1 death. In the port of Chittagong in the Bengal Presidency, cases of plague occurred on 2 ships on February 19 and February 22.

MAURITIUS.—In the four weeks from January 10 to February 7 there occurred 27, 14, 12, and 13 plague cases and 21, 7, 9, and 8 deaths upon the island.

CAPE COLONY.—During the week from February 8 to February 15, a case of plague with fatal termination, occurred in Somerset West. No fresh case was reported during the week ended February 22.

BRAZIL.—In Rio de Janeiro, between January 25 and February 26, inclusive, there were registered 9 deaths from plague and 8 fresh cases.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—In Sydney, between February 8 and February 12, 5 fresh plague cases were recorded.

QUEENSLAND.—During the first week in February, 2 plague cases occurred in Brisbane.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta during the period from February 9 to February 15, 61 persons died of cholera. There were also registered 140 plague cases and 120 deaths.

Cholera.

TURKEY.—On March 8 there were recorded in Medina, 148 deaths from cholera, mainly among the pilgrims coming from Mecca.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Precautions against cattle plague.

BERLIN, GERMANY, April 2, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

EGYPT.—It is notified for general information that, owing to the possibility of cattle plague finding its way into Egypt, the Egyptian authorities have imposed the following restrictions on the export of ruminants, etc., exclusive of ivory, from the Sudan:

Under no condition will ruminants or their skins be allowed into Egypt.

Persons therefore wishing to export such animals can only do so via Suakin.

Anyone wishing to take skins, horns, etc., of any ruminant (these include elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus), exclusive of ivory, through Egypt must obtain a special permit from a Mudir or administrator, who is responsible that the skins, etc., to be exported through Egypt, are packed in hermetically and Government-sealed, tin-lined boxes or tins.